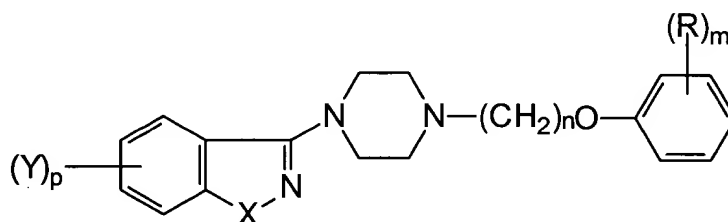
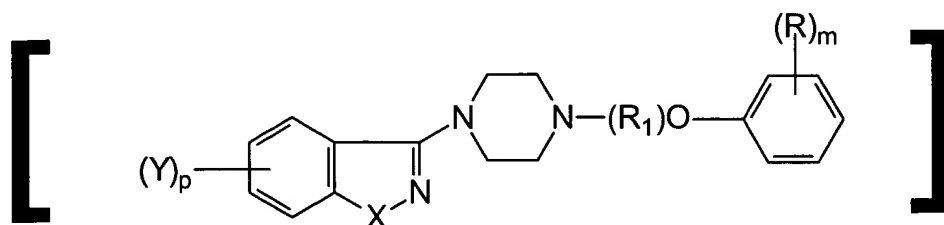


1. (Amended) A compound of the formula



wherein

X is -O-, -S-, -NH-,  $[-\text{N}(\text{R}_2)]$  or  $-\text{N}(\text{R}_2)$ ;

$\text{R}_2$  is selected from the group consisting of lower alkyl, aryl lower alkyl, aryl,  $(\text{C}_3$ -

$\text{C}_{10})$ cycloalkyl, aroyl,  $(\text{C}_2$ - $\text{C}_{11})$ alkanoyl, and phenylsulfonyl groups;

aryl is as defined hereinafter;

p is 1 or 2;

Y is hydrogen, lower alkyl, hydroxy, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, lower alkoxy,

trifluoromethyl, nitro, or amino, when p is 1;

Y is lower alkoxy when p is 2 and X is -O-;

$[(\text{R}_1)]$  is  $\text{R}_{20}$ ,  $\text{R}_{21}$ , or  $\text{R}_{22}$ , wherein:

$R_{20}$  is  $-(CH_2)_n-$ , where  $n$  is 2, 3, 4 or 5;

$[R_{21}]$  is

$-CH_2-CH=CH-CH_2-$ ,

$-CH_2-C\equiv C-CH_2-$ ,

$-CH_2-CH=CH-CH_2-CH_2-$ ,

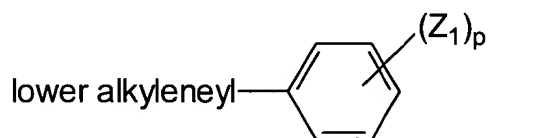
$-CH_2-CH_2-CH=CH-CH_2-$ ,

$-CH_2-C\equiv C-CH_2-CH_2-$ , or

$-CH_2-CH_2-C\equiv C-CH_2-$ ,

the  $-CH=CH-$  bond being cis or trans;

$R_{22}$  is  $R_{20}$  or  $R_{21}$  in which one or more carbon atoms of  $R_{20}$  or  $R_{21}$  are substituted by at least one  $C_1-C_6$  linear alkyl group, phenyl group or



where  $Z_1$  is lower alkyl,  $-OH$ , lower alkoxy,  $-CF_3$ ,  $-NO_2$ ,  $-NH_2$  or halogen,  $p$  is as previously defined;]

$R$  is hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, hydroxyl, carboxyl, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, amino, lower mono or dialkylamino, nitro, lower alkyl thio, trifluoromethoxy, cyano, acylamino, trifluoromethyl, trifluoroacetyl, aminocarbonyl, [monoalkylaminocarbonyl, dialkylaminocarbonyl, formyl,]

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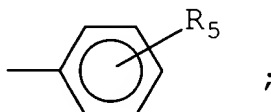
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-C(=O)-alkyl, -C(=O)-O-alkyl, -C(=O)-aryl, -C(=O)-heteroaryl, or  
 -CH(OR<sub>7</sub>)-alkyl[,]; [-C(=W)-alkyl, -C(=W)-aryl, or -C(=W)-heteroaryl;]

Q'

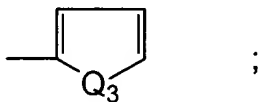
alkyl is lower alkyl;

aryl is phenyl or



where R<sub>5</sub> is hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, hydroxy, chlorine, fluorine, bromine,  
 iodine, lower monoalkylamino, [lower dialkylamino,] nitro, cyano,  
 trifluoromethyl, or trifluoromethoxy;

heteroaryl is



Q<sub>3</sub> is -O-, -S-, -NH-, or -CH=N-;

[W is CH<sub>2</sub> or CHR<sub>8</sub> or N-R<sub>9</sub>;

R<sub>7</sub> is hydrogen, lower alkyl, or [alkanoyl] acyl;

[R<sub>8</sub> is lower alkyl;

R<sub>9</sub> is hydroxy, lower alkoxy, or -NHR<sub>10</sub>; and

R<sub>10</sub> is hydrogen, lower alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> acyl, aryl,

-C(=O)-aryl or -C(=O)-heteroaryl,

where aryl and heteroaryl are as defined above;] and

m is 1, 2, or 3;

with the exclusion of compounds wherein X is O or S, Y is hydrogen, and R is hydrogen,

[C<sub>1</sub>=14 C<sub>4</sub>] C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkoxy,

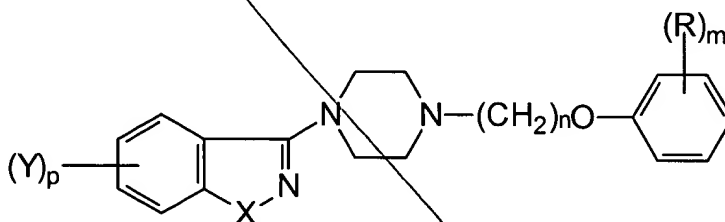
or -COOR<sub>23</sub> where R<sub>23</sub> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl;

with the exclusion of compounds wherein X is -S-, [R<sub>1</sub> is R<sub>20</sub>,] R is H, and m=1;

[all geometric, optical and stereoisomers thereof,] or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid

addition salt thereof.

25. (Amended) A compound of the formula:



wherein

X is -O-, -S-, -NH-, [-N-R<sub>2</sub>] or -N(R<sub>2</sub>);

p is 1 or 2;

Y is hydrogen, Cl, Br, or F when p is 1;

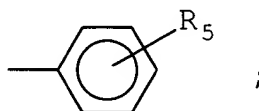
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Y is lower alkoxy[or halogen] when p is 2 and X is -O-;

R<sub>2</sub> is selected from the group consisting of lower alkyl, aryl lower alkyl, aryl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)cycloalkyl, aroyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>11</sub>)alkanoyl, and phenylsulfonyl groups;

aryl is phenyl or



where R<sub>5</sub> is hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, hydroxy, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, lower monoalkylamino, [lower dialkylamino,] nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl, or trifluoromethoxy;

n is 2, 3, or 4;

R is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> alkoxy, hydroxyl, acyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>11</sub>) alkanoyl, Cl, F, Br, I, amino, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> mono- or dialkylamino, acylamino, -NO<sub>2</sub>, -OCF<sub>3</sub>, -CF<sub>3</sub>, -C(=O)-alkyl, or -CH(OR<sub>7</sub>)-alkyl;

alkyl is lower alkyl;

R<sub>7</sub> is hydrogen, lower alkyl, or acyl; and

m is 1, 2, or 3;

with the exclusion of compounds wherein X is O or S, Y is hydrogen, and R is hydrogen,

C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkoxy, or -COOR<sub>23</sub>,

where R<sub>23</sub> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl;

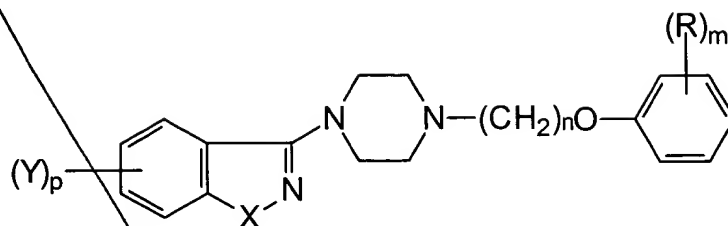
with the exclusion of compounds wherein X is -S-, R is H, and m=1;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof.

A<sup>2</sup>  
B<sup>4</sup>  
Cont

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a<sup>2</sup>  
sub  
B4

[illegible]

Y is hydrogen, hydroxy, Cl, Br, or F, when p is 1;

$n$  is 2, 3, or 4;

R is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> alkoxy, hydroxyl, acyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>11</sub>) alkanoyl, Cl, F, Br, I, amino, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> mono- or dialkylamino, acylamino, -NO<sub>2</sub>, -OCF<sub>3</sub>, -CF<sub>3</sub>, -C(=O)-alkyl, or -CH(OR<sub>7</sub>)-alkyl;

alkyl is lower alkyl;

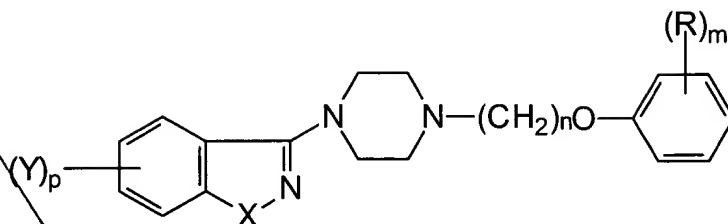
R<sub>7</sub> is hydrogen, lower alkyl, or acyl; and

$m$  is 1, 2, or 3;

with the exclusion of compounds wherein Y is hydrogen, and R is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkoxy, or -COOR<sub>23</sub> where R<sub>23</sub> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof.

27. (Amended) A compound of the formula:



wherein X is -S-;

p is 1 [or 2];

Y is hydrogen, Cl, Br, or F[, when p is 1];

[Y is lower alkoxy or halogen when p is 2;]

n is 2, 3, or 4;

R is hydrogen,  $C_1$ - $C_3$  alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_3$  alkoxy, hydroxyl, acyl,  $(C_2$ - $C_{11})$  alkanoyl, Cl, F, Br, I, amino,  $C_1$ - $C_3$  mono- or dialkylamino, acylamino,  $-NO_2$ ,  $-OCF_3$ ,  $-CF_3$ ,

$-C(=O)$ -alkyl, or  $-CH(OR_7)$ -alkyl;

alkyl is lower alkyl;

$R_7$  is hydrogen, lower alkyl, or acyl; and

m is 1, 2, or 3;

with the exclusion of compounds wherein Y is hydrogen, and R is hydrogen,  $C_1$ - $C_4$  alkyl,

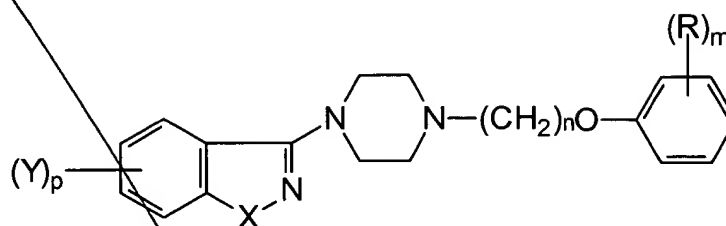
chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, cyano,  $C_1$ - $C_4$  alkoxy, or  $-COOR_{23}$  where  $R_{23}$  is

$C_1$ - $C_4$  alkyl;

with the exclusion of compounds wherein R is H, and  $m=1$ ;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof.

28. (Amended) A compound of the formula:



wherein  $X$  is  $-NH-$ ;

$p$  is 1 [or 2];

$Y$  is hydrogen,  $Cl$ ,  $Br$ , or  $F$  [when  $p$  is 1];

[ $Y$  is lower alkoxy or halogen when  $p$  is 2;]

$n$  is 2, 3, or 4;

$R$  is hydrogen,  $C_1-C_3$  alkyl,  $C_1-C_3$  alkoxy, hydroxyl, acyl,  $(C_2-C_{11})$  alkanoyl,  $Cl$ ,  $F$ ,  $Br$ ,  $I$ ,

amino,  $C_1-C_3$  mono- or dialkylamino, acylamino,  $-NO_2$ ,  $-OCF_3$ ,  $-CF_3$ ,

$-C(=O)-$ alkyl, or  $-CH(OR_7)-$ alkyl;

alkyl is lower alkyl;

$R_7$  is hydrogen, lower alkyl, or acyl; and

$m$  is 1, 2, or 3;

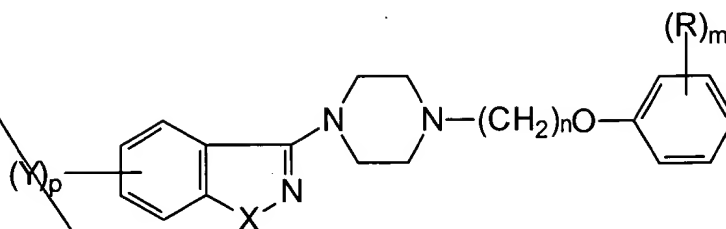
or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof.

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29. (Amended) A compound of the formula:



wherein X is  $-N-R_2$ ;

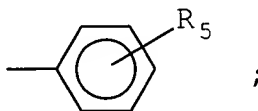
p is 1 [or 2];

Y is hydrogen, Cl, Br, or F[, when p is 1];

[Y is lower alkoxy or halogen when p is 2];

$R_2$  is selected from the group consisting of lower alkyl, aryl lower alkyl, aryl,  $(C_3-C_{10})$ cycloalkyl, aroyl,  $(C_2-C_{11})$  [aroyl,] alkanoyl, and phenylsulfonyl groups;

aryl is phenyl or



where  $R_5$  is hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, hydroxy, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, lower monoalkylamino, [lower dialkylamino,] nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl, or trifluoromethoxy;

n is 2, 3, or 4;

R is hydrogen,  $C_1-C_3$  alkyl,  $C_1-C_3$  alkoxy, hydroxyl, acyl,  $(C_2-C_{11})$  alkanoyl, Cl, F, Br, I,

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amino, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> mono- or dialkylamino, acylamino, -NO<sub>2</sub>, -OCF<sub>3</sub>, -CF<sub>3</sub>,

-C(=O)-alkyl, or -CH(OR<sub>7</sub>)-alkyl;

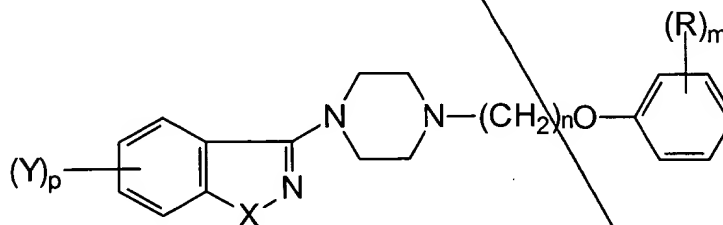
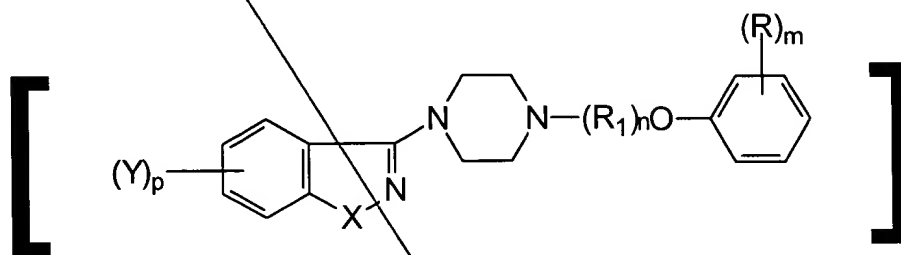
alkyl is lower alkyl;

R<sub>7</sub> is hydrogen, lower alkyl, or acyl; and

m is 1, 2, or 3;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof.

30. (Amended) A pharmaceutical composition, which comprises a compound of the formula:



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wherein

X is -O-, -S-, -NH-, or -N(R<sub>2</sub>);

R<sub>2</sub> is selected from the group consisting of lower alkyl, aryl lower alkyl, aryl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)cycloalkyl, aroyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>11</sub>)alkanoyl, and phenylsulfonyl groups;

where aryl is as defined hereinafter;

p is 1 or 2;

Y is hydrogen, lower alkyl, hydroxy, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, lower alkoxy, trifluoromethyl, nitro, or amino, when p is 1;

Y is lower alkoxy when p is 2 and X is -O-;

[(R<sub>1</sub>) is R<sub>20</sub>, R<sub>21</sub>, or R<sub>22</sub>, wherein:

R<sub>20</sub> is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>-, where n is 2, 3, 4 or 5;

[R<sub>21</sub> is

-CH<sub>2</sub>-C=CH-CH<sub>2</sub>-,

-CH<sub>2</sub>-C≡C-CH<sub>2</sub>-,

-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH=CH-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-,

-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH=CH-CH<sub>2</sub>-,

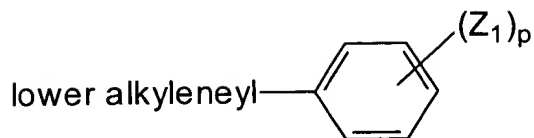
-CH<sub>2</sub>-C≡C-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-, or

-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-C≡C-CH<sub>2</sub>-,

the -CH=CH- bond being cis or trans;

R<sub>22</sub> is R<sub>20</sub> or R<sub>21</sub> in which one or more carbon atoms of R<sub>20</sub> or R<sub>21</sub> are substituted by at least one C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> linear alkyl group, phenyl group or

22  
B4  
cont

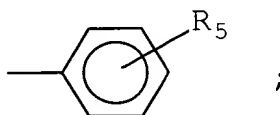


where Z<sub>1</sub> is lower alkyl, -OH, lower alkoxy, -CF<sub>3</sub>, -NO<sub>2</sub>, -NH<sub>2</sub> or halogen, and p is as previously defined;]

R is hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, hydroxyl, carboxyl, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, amino, lower mono or dialkylamino, nitro, lower alkyl thio, trifluoromethoxy, cyano, acylamino, trifluoromethyl, trifluoroacetyl, aminocarbonyl, [monoalkylaminocarbonyl, dialkylaminocarbonyl, formyl,] -C(=O)-alkyl, -C(=O)-O-alkyl, -C(=O)-aryl, -C(=O)-heteroaryl, or -CH(OR<sub>7</sub>)-alkyl[,]; [-C(=W)-alkyl, -C(=W)-aryl, or -C(=W)-heteroaryl;]

alkyl is lower alkyl;

aryl is phenyl or

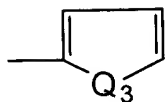


where R<sub>5</sub> is hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, hydroxy, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, lower monoalkylamino, [lower dialkylamino,] nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl, or trifluoromethoxy;

heteroaryl is

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$Q_3$  is -O-, -S-, -NH-, or -CH=N-;

[W is  $CH_2$  or  $CHR_8$  or  $N-R_9$ ];

$R_7$  is hydrogen, lower alkyl, or  $[(C_2-C_{11}) \text{ alkanoyl}]$  acyl;

$[R_8 \text{ is lower alkyl}]$ ;

$R_9$  is hydroxy, lower alkoxy, or  $-NHR_{10}$ ; and

$R_{10}$  is hydrogen, lower alkyl,  $C_1-C_3$  acyl, aryl,

-C(=O)-aryl or -C(=O)-heteroaryl,

where aryl and heteroaryl are as defined above;] and

m is 1, 2, or 3;

with the exclusion of compounds wherein X is O or S, Y is hydrogen, and R is hydrogen,

$C_1-C_4$  alkyl, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, cyano,  $C_1-C_4$  alkoxy, or  $-COOR_{23}$

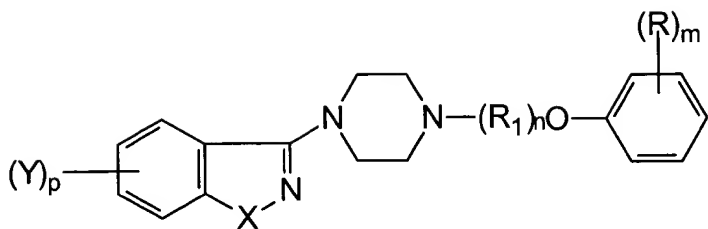
where  $R_{23}$  is  $C_1-C_4$  alkyl;

with the exclusion of compounds wherein X is -S-,  $[R_1 \text{ is } R_{20}]$  R is H, and  $m=1$ ;

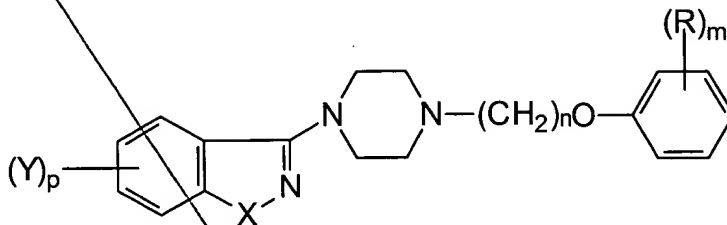
[all geometric, optical and stereoisomers thereof,] or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof.

31. (Amended) An antipsychotic composition, which comprises a compound of the formula:

[



]



wherein

X is -O-, -S-, -NH-, or -N(R<sub>2</sub>);

R<sub>2</sub> is selected from the group consisting of lower alkyl, aryl lower alkyl, aryl, C<sub>3</sub>-

C<sub>10</sub>)cycloalkyl, aryl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>11</sub>)alkanoyl, and phenylsulfonyl groups;

where aryl is as defined hereinafter;

p is 1 or 2;

Y is hydrogen, lower alkyl, hydroxy, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, lower alkoxy,

trifluoromethyl, nitro, or amino, when p is 1;

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Y is lower alkoxy when p is 2 and X is -O-;

[(R<sub>1</sub>) is R<sub>20</sub>, R<sub>21</sub>, or R<sub>22</sub>, wherein:

R<sub>20</sub> is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>-, where] n is 2, 3, 4 or 5;

[R<sub>21</sub> is

-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH=CH-CH<sub>2</sub>-,

-CH<sub>2</sub>-C≡C-CH<sub>2</sub>-,

-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH=CH-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-,

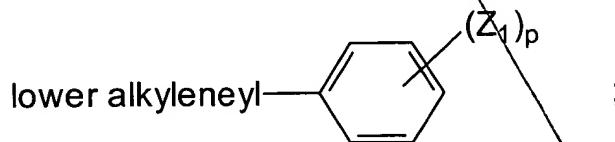
-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH=CH-CH<sub>2</sub>-,

-CH<sub>2</sub>-C≡C-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-, or

-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-C≡C-CH<sub>2</sub>-,

the -CH=CH- bond being cis or trans;

R<sub>22</sub> is R<sub>20</sub> or R<sub>21</sub> in which one or more carbon atoms of R<sub>20</sub> or R<sub>21</sub> are substituted by at least one C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> linear alkyl group, phenyl group or



where Z<sub>1</sub> is lower alkyl, -OH, lower alkoxy, -CF<sub>3</sub>, -NO<sub>2</sub>, -NH<sub>2</sub> or halogen, a p is as previously defined;]

R is hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, hydroxyl, carboxyl, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, amino, lower mono or dialkylamino, nitro, lower alkyl thio, trifluoromethoxy, cyano, acylamino, trifluoromethyl, trifluoroacetyl,

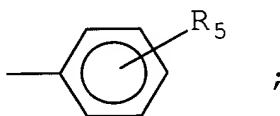
aminocarbonyl, [monoalkylaminocarbonyl, dialkylaminocarbonyl, formyl,]

-C(=O)-alkyl, -C(=O)-O-alkyl, -C(=O)-aryl, -C(=O)-heteroaryl, or

-CH(OR<sub>7</sub>)-alkyl[,]; [-C(=W)-alkyl, -C(=W)-aryl, or -C(=W)-heteroaryl;]

alkyl is lower alkyl;

aryl is phenyl or

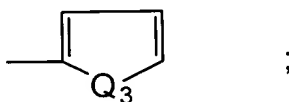


where R<sub>5</sub> is hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, hydroxy, chlorine, fluorine, bromine,

iodine, lower monoalkylamino, [lower dialkylamino,] nitro, cyano,

trifluoromethyl, or trifluoromethoxy;

heteroaryl is



Q<sub>3</sub> is -O-, -S-, -NH-, or -CH=N-;

[W is CH<sub>2</sub> or CHR<sub>8</sub> or N-R<sub>9</sub>;

R<sub>7</sub> is hydrogen, lower alkyl, or [(C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>11</sub>) alkanoyl] acyl;

[R<sub>8</sub> is lower alkyl;

R<sub>9</sub> is hydroxy, lower alkoxy, or -NHR<sub>10</sub>; and



*A<sup>2</sup>  
B<sup>4</sup>  
cont*

~~R<sub>10</sub> is hydrogen, lower alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> acyl, aryl,~~

~~-C(=O)-aryl or -C(=O)-heteroaryl,~~

~~where aryl and heteroaryl are as defined above;] and~~

~~m is 1, 2, or 3;~~

~~with the exclusion of compounds wherein X is O or S, Y is hydrogen, and R is hydrogen,~~

~~C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkoxy, or -COOR<sub>23</sub>~~

~~where R<sub>23</sub> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl;~~

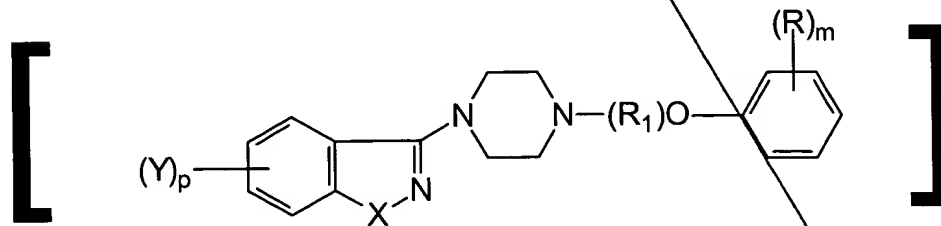
~~with the exclusion of compounds wherein X is -S-, [R<sub>1</sub> is R<sub>20</sub>], R is H, and m=1;~~

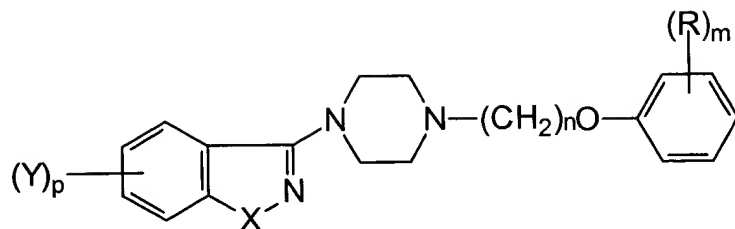
~~[all geometric, optical and stereoisomers thereof,] or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid~~

~~addition salt thereof, in an amount sufficient to produce an antipsychotic effect,~~

~~and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier therefor.~~

32. (Amended) A method of treating psychoses, which comprises administering to a mammal a psychoses-treating effective amount of a compound of the formula:





wherein

X is -O-, -S-, -NH-, or -N(R<sub>2</sub>);

R<sub>2</sub> is selected from the group consisting of lower alkyl, aryl lower alkyl, aryl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>cycloalkyl, aroyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>11</sub>)alkanoyl, and phenylsulfonyl groups;

where aryl is as defined hereinafter;

p is 1 or 2;

Y is hydrogen, lower alkyl, hydroxy, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, lower alkoxy, trifluoromethyl, nitro, or amino, when p is 1;

Y is lower alkoxy when p is 2 and X is -O-;

[(R<sub>1</sub>) is R<sub>20</sub>, R<sub>21</sub>, or R<sub>22</sub>, wherein:

R<sub>20</sub> is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>-, where] n is 2, 3, 4 or 5;

[R<sub>21</sub> is

-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH=CH-CH<sub>2</sub>-,

-CH<sub>2</sub>-C≡C-CH<sub>2</sub>-,

-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH=CH-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-,

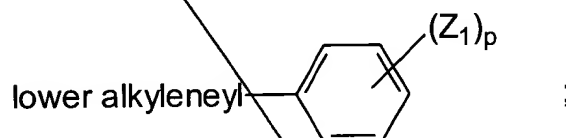
$-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2-$ ,

$-\text{CH}_2-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-$ , or

$-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-\text{CH}_2-$ ,

the  $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$  bond being cis or trans;

$\text{R}_{22}$  is  $\text{R}_{20}$  or  $\text{R}_{21}$  in which one or more carbon atoms of  $\text{R}_{20}$  or  $\text{R}_{21}$  are substituted by at least one  $\text{C}_1-\text{C}_6$  linear alkyl group, phenyl group or

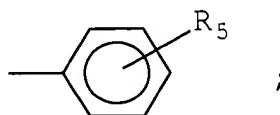


where  $\text{Z}_1$  is lower alkyl,  $-\text{OH}$ , lower alkoxy,  $-\text{CF}_3$ ,  $-\text{NO}_2$ ,  $-\text{NH}_2$  or halogen, and  $p$  is as previously defined;]

$\text{R}$  is hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, hydroxyl, carboxyl, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, amino, lower mono or dialkylamino, nitro, lower alkyl thio, trifluoromethoxy, cyano, acylamino, trifluoromethyl, trifluoroacetyl, aminocarbonyl, [monoalkylaminocarbonyl, dialkylaminocarbonyl, formyl,]  $-\text{C}(=\text{O})-\text{alkyl}$ ,  $-\text{C}(=\text{O})-\text{O}-\text{alkyl}$ ,  $-\text{C}(=\text{O})-\text{aryl}$ ,  $-\text{C}(=\text{O})-\text{heteroaryl}$ , or  $-\text{CH}(\text{OR}_7)-\text{alkyl}$ , [  $-\text{C}(=\text{W})-\text{alkyl}$ ,  $-\text{C}(=\text{W})-\text{aryl}$ , or  $-\text{C}(=\text{W})-\text{heteroaryl}$ ;

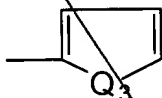
alkyl is lower alkyl;

aryl is phenyl or



where R<sub>5</sub> is hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, hydroxy, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, lower monoalkylamino, [lower dialkylamino,] nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl, or trifluoromethoxy;

heteroaryl is



Q<sub>3</sub> is -O-, -S-, -NH-, or -CH=N-;

[W is CH<sub>2</sub> or CHR<sub>8</sub> or N-R<sub>9</sub>;

R<sub>7</sub> is hydrogen, lower alkyl, or [(C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>11</sub>) alkanoyl] acyl;

[R<sub>8</sub> is lower alkyl;

R<sub>9</sub> is hydroxy, lower alkoxy, or -NHR<sub>10</sub>; and

R<sub>10</sub> is hydrogen, lower alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> acyl, aryl,

-C(=O)-aryl or -C(=O)-heteroaryl,

where aryl and heteroaryl are as defined above;] and

m is 1, 2, or 3;

with the exclusion of compounds wherein X is O or S, Y is hydrogen, and R is hydrogen,

C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkoxy, or -COOR<sub>23</sub>

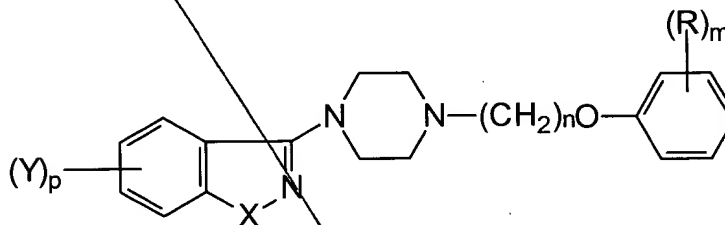
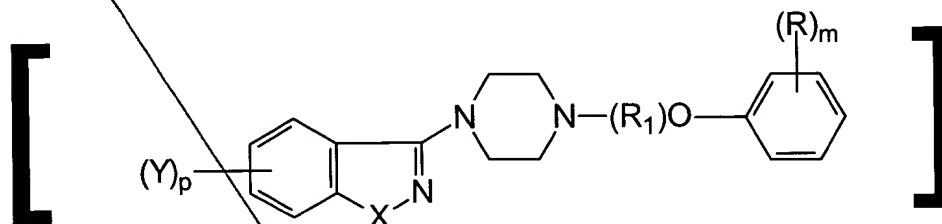
where R<sub>23</sub> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl;

with the exclusion of compounds wherein X is -S-, [R<sub>1</sub> is R<sub>20</sub>,] R is H, and m=1;

[all geometric, optical and stereoisomers thereof,] or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof.

33. (Amended) An analgesic composition, which comprises a compound of the

formula:



wherein

X is -O-, -S-, -NH-, or -N(R<sub>2</sub>);

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$R_2$  is selected from the group consisting of lower alkyl, aryl lower alkyl, aryl,  $(C_3-C_{10})$ cycloalkyl, aroyl,  $(C_2-C_{11})$ alkanoyl, and phenylsulfonyl groups;

where aryl is as defined hereinafter;

p is 1 or 2;

Y is hydrogen, lower alkyl, hydroxy, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, lower alkoxy, trifluoromethyl, nitro, or amino, when p is 1;

Y is lower alkoxy when p is 2 and X is -O-;

$[(R_1)]$  is  $R_{20}$ ,  $R_{21}$ , or  $R_{22}$ , wherein:

$R_{20}$  is  $-(CH_2)_n-$ , where n is 2, 3, 4 or 5;

$[R_{21}]$  is

$-CH_2-CH=CH-CH_2-$ ,

$-CH_2-C\equiv C-CH_2-$ ,

$-CH_2-CH=CH-CH_2-CH_2-$ ,

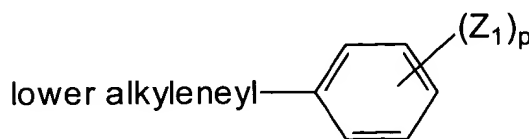
$-CH_2-CH_2-CH=CH-CH_2-$ ,

$-CH_2-C\equiv C-CH_2-CH_2-$ , or

$-CH_2-CH_2-C\equiv C-CH_2-$ ,

the  $-CH=CH-$  bond being cis or trans;

$R_{22}$  is  $R_{20}$  or  $R_{21}$  in which one or more carbon atoms of  $R_{20}$  or  $R_{21}$  are substituted by at least one  $C_1-C_6$  linear alkyl group, phenyl group or

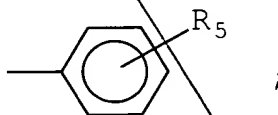


where Z<sub>1</sub> is lower alkyl, -OH, lower alkoxy, -CF<sub>3</sub>, -NO<sub>2</sub>, -NH<sub>2</sub> or halogen, and p is as previously defined;]

R is hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, hydroxyl, carboxyl, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, amino, lower mono or dialkylamino, nitro, lower alkyl thio, trifluoromethoxy, cyano, acylamino, trifluoromethyl, trifluoroacetyl, aminocarbonyl, [monoalkylaminocarbonyl, dialkylaminocarbonyl, formyl,] -C(=O)-alkyl, -C(=O)-O-alkyl, -C(=O)-aryl, -C(=O)-heteroaryl, or -CH(OR<sub>7</sub>)-alkyl[.]; [-C(=W)-alkyl, -C(=W)-aryl, or -C(=W)-heteroaryl;]

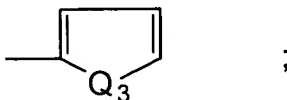
alkyl is lower alkyl;

aryl is phenyl or



where R<sub>5</sub> is hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, hydroxy, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, lower monoalkylamino, [lower dialkylamino,] nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl, or trifluoromethoxy;

heteroaryl is



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Q<sub>3</sub> is -O-, -S-, -NH-, or -CH=N-;

[W is CH<sub>2</sub> or CHR<sub>8</sub> or N-R<sub>9</sub>;

R<sub>7</sub> is hydrogen, lower alkyl, or [(C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>11</sub>) alkanoyl] acyl;

[R<sub>8</sub> is lower alkyl;

R<sub>9</sub> is hydroxy, lower alkoxy, or -NHR<sub>10</sub>; and

R<sub>10</sub> is hydrogen, lower alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> acyl, aryl,

-C(=O)-aryl or -C(=O)-heteroaryl,

where aryl and heteroaryl are as defined above;] and

m is 1, 2, or 3;

with the exclusion of compounds wherein X is O or S, Y is hydrogen, and R is hydrogen,

C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkoxy, or -COOR<sub>23</sub>

where R<sub>23</sub> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl;

with the exclusion of compounds wherein X is -S-, [R<sub>1</sub> is R<sub>20</sub>,] R is H, and m=1;

[all geometric, optical and stereoisomers thereof,] or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid

addition salt thereof, in an amount sufficient to produce a pain-relieving effect,

and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier therefor.

34. (Amended) A method of alleviating pain, which comprises administering to a mammal a pain-relieving effective amount of a [compound] composition as claimed in claim 33.

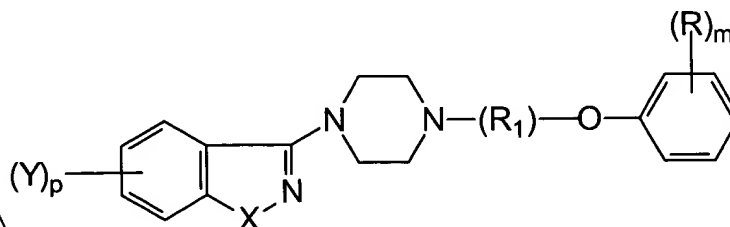
Please add the following new claims:

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46. A compound of the formula



wherein

X is -O-, -S-, -NH-, or -N(R2);

R2 is selected from the group consisting of lower alkyl, aryl lower alkyl, aryl, (C3-C10)cycloalkyl, aroyl, (C2-C11)alkanoyl, and phenylsulfonyl groups;

aryl is defined hereinafter;

p is 1 or 2;

Y is hydrogen, lower alkyl, hydroxy, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, lower alkoxy, trifluoromethyl, nitro, or amino, when p is 1;

Y is lower alkoxy, hydroxy, or halogen when p is 2 and X is -O-;

(R1) is

-CH2-CH=CH-CH2-;

-CH2-C≡C-CH2-;

-CH2-CH=CH-CH2-CH2-;

-CH2-CH2-CH=CH-CH2-;

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-CH<sub>2</sub>-C≡C-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-, or

-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-C≡C-CH<sub>2</sub>-,

the -CH=CH- bond being cis or trans;

R is hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, hydroxyl, carboxyl, chlorine, fluorine,

bromine, iodine, amino, lower mono or dialkylamino, nitro, lower alkyl

thio, trifluoromethoxy, cyano, acylamino, trifluoromethyl, trifluoroacetyl,

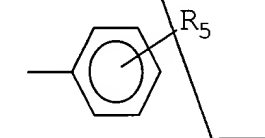
aminocarbonyl, dialkylaminocarbonyl, formyl,

-C(=O)-alkyl, -C(=O)-O-alkyl, -C(=O)-aryl, -C(=O)-heteroaryl,

-CH(OR<sub>7</sub>)-alkyl, -C(=W)-alkyl, -C(=W)-aryl, or -C(=W)-heteroaryl;

where alkyl is lower alkyl;

aryl is phenyl or

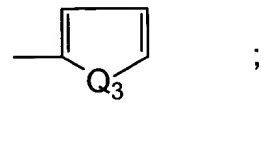


where R<sub>5</sub> is hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, hydroxy, chlorine, fluorine, bromine,

iodine, lower monoalkylamino, lower dialkylamino, nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl,

trifluoromethoxy;

heteroaryl is



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where  $O_3$  is -O-, -S-, -NH-, or -CH=N-;

W is  $CH_2$  or  $CHR_8$  or  $N-R_9$ ;

$R_7$  is hydrogen, lower alkyl, or acyl;

$R_8$  is lower alkyl;

$R_9$  is hydroxy, lower alkoxy, or -NHR<sub>10</sub>; and

$R_{10}$  is hydrogen, lower alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_3$  acyl, aryl,

-C(=O)-aryl, or -C(=O)-heteroaryl,

where aryl and heteroaryl are as defined above; and

m is 1, 2, or 3;

with the exclusion of compounds wherein X is O or S, Y is hydrogen, and R is hydrogen,

$C_1$ - $C_4$  alkyl, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, cyano,  $C_1$ - $C_4$  alkoxy, or -COOR<sub>23</sub>,

where  $R_{23}$  is  $C_1$ - $C_4$  alkyl;

all geometric, optical and stereoisomers thereof, or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid

addition salt thereof.

47. A compound as claimed in claim 46, wherein X is -O-, -S-, or -NH-.

48. A compound as claimed in claim 46, wherein Y is hydrogen, chlorine, bromine, or  
fluorine.

49. A compound as claimed in claim 46, wherein n is 2, 3, or 4.

50. A compound as claimed in claim 46, wherein X is -O-.

51. A compound as claimed in claim 46, wherein X is -S-.

52. A compound as claimed in claim 46, wherein X is -NH-.

53. A compound as claimed in claim 46, wherein X is -N(R<sub>2</sub>).

54. A compound as claimed in claim 46, wherein X is -O-, -S-, or -NH-; Y is H, Cl, F, -CF<sub>3</sub>; R is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> alkoxy, -OH, Cl, F, Br, I, acyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> monoalkylamino, acylamino, -NO<sub>2</sub>, -OCF<sub>3</sub>, -CF<sub>3</sub>; and n is 2, 3, or 4.

55. A compound as claimed in claim 54, wherein the substituent Y is in the 5- or 6-  
position.

56. A compound as claimed in claim 55, wherein m is 2.

57. A compound as claimed in claim 55, wherein n is 3.

58. A compound as claimed in claim 55, wherein p is 1.

59. A pharmaceutical composition, which comprises a compound as claimed in claim

46, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier therefor.

60. An antipsychotic composition which comprises a compound as claimed in claim

46, in an amount sufficient to produce an antipsychotic effect, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier therefor.

61. A method of treating psychoses, which comprises administering to a mammal a

psychoses-treating effective amount of a compound as claimed in claim 46.

62. An analgesic composition which comprises a compound as claimed in claim 46.

in an amount sufficient to produce a pain-relieving effect, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier therefor.

63. A method of alleviating pain, which comprises administering to a mammal a

pain-relieving effective amount of a compound as claimed in claim 46.

64. The compound of claim 46, wherein said pharmaceutically acceptable acid

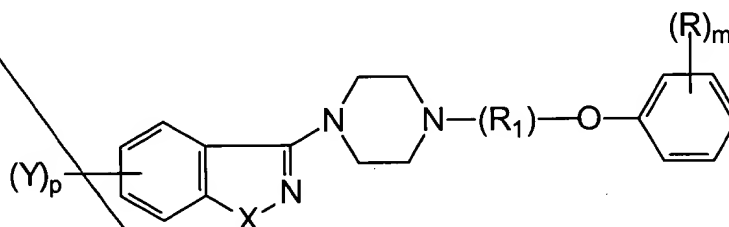
addition salt is selected from the group consisting of salts of mineral acids, salts of monobasic carboxylic acids, salts of dibasic carboxylic acids, and salts of tribasic carboxylic acids.

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65. The compound of claim 64, wherein said pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt is selected from the group consisting of salts of hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, acetic acid, propionic acid, maleic acid, fumaric acid, carboxysuccinic acid, and citric acid.

66. A compound of the formula



wherein

X is -O-, -S-, -NH-, or -N(R<sub>2</sub>);

R<sub>2</sub> is selected from the group consisting of lower alkyl, aryl lower alkyl, aryl, (C<sub>3</sub>-

C<sub>10</sub>)cycloalkyl, aroyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>11</sub>)alkanoyl, and phenylsulfonyl groups;

aryl is defined hereinafter;

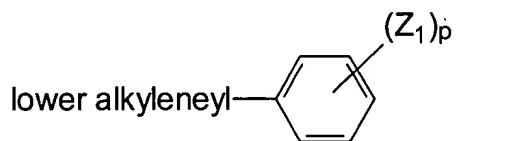
p is 1 or 2;

Y is hydrogen, lower alkyl, hydroxy, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, lower alkoxy,

trifluoromethyl, nitro, or amino, when p is 1;

Y is lower alkoxy, hydroxy, or halogen when p is 2 and X is -O-;

(R<sub>1</sub>) is R<sub>20</sub> or R<sub>21</sub> in which one or more carbon atoms of R<sub>20</sub> or R<sub>21</sub> are substituted by at least one C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> linear alkyl group, phenyl group or



where Z<sub>1</sub> is lower alkyl, -OH, lower alkoxy, -CF<sub>3</sub>, -NO<sub>2</sub>, -NH<sub>2</sub> or halogen;

R<sub>20</sub> is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>-, where n is 2, 3, 4 or 5;

R<sub>21</sub> is

-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH=CH-CH<sub>2</sub>-;

-CH<sub>2</sub>-C≡C-CH<sub>2</sub>-;

-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH=CH-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-;

-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH=CH-CH<sub>2</sub>-;

-CH<sub>2</sub>-C≡C-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-, or

-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-C≡C-CH<sub>2</sub>-;

the -CH=CH- bond being cis or trans;

R is hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, hydroxyl, carboxyl, chlorine, fluorine, bromine,

iodine, amino, lower mono or dialkylamino, nitro, lower alkyl thio,

trifluoromethoxy, cyano, acylamino, trifluoromethyl, trifluoroacetyl,

aminocarbonyl, monoalkylaminocarbonyl, dialkylaminocarbonyl, formyl,

-C(=O)-alkyl, -C(=O)-O-alkyl, -C(=O)-aryl, -C(=O)-heteroaryl,

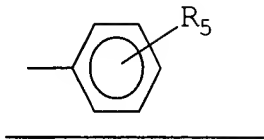
-CH(OR<sub>7</sub>)-alkyl, -C(=W)-alkyl, -C(=W)-aryl, or -C(=W)-heteroaryl;

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where alkyl is lower alkyl;

aryl is phenyl or

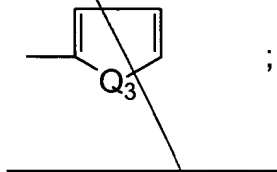


where R<sub>5</sub> is hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, hydroxy, chlorine, fluorine, bromine,

iodine, lower monoalkylamino, lower dialkylamino, nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl,

trifluoromethoxy;

heteroaryl is



where Q<sub>3</sub> is -O-, -S-, -NH-, or -CH=N-;

W is CH<sub>2</sub> or CHR<sub>8</sub> or N-R<sub>9</sub>;

R<sub>7</sub> is hydrogen, lower alkyl, or acyl;

R<sub>8</sub> is lower alkyl;

R<sub>9</sub> is hydroxy, lower alkoxy, or -NHR<sub>10</sub>; and

R<sub>10</sub> is hydrogen, lower alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> acyl, aryl,

-C(=O)-aryl, or -C(=O)-heteroaryl,

where aryl and heteroaryl are as defined above; and

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m is 1, 2, or 3;

with the exclusion of compounds wherein X is O or S, Y is hydrogen, and R is hydrogen,

C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkoxy, or -COOR<sub>23</sub>

where R<sub>23</sub> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl;

with the exclusion of compounds wherein X is -S-, R<sub>1</sub> is R<sub>20</sub>, R is H, and m=1;

all geometric, optical and stereoisomers thereof, or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid

addition salt thereof.

67. A compound as claimed in claim 66, wherein X is -O-, -S-, or -NH-.

68. A compound as claimed in claim 66, wherein Y is hydrogen, chlorine, bromine, or  
fluorine.

69. A compound as claimed in claim 66, wherein n is 2, 3, or 4.

70. A compound as claimed in claim 66, wherein X is -O-.

71. A compound as claimed in claim 66, wherein X is -S-.

72. A compound as claimed in claim 66, wherein X is -NH-.

73. A compound as claimed in claim 66, wherein X is -N(R<sub>2</sub>).

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74. A compound as claimed in claim 66, wherein X is -O-, -S-, or -NH-; Y is H, Cl, F, -CF<sub>3</sub>; R is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> alkoxy, -OH, Cl, F, Br, I, acyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> monoalkylamino, acylamino, -NO<sub>2</sub>-, -OCF<sub>3</sub>-, -CF<sub>3</sub>-; and n is 2, 3, or 4.

75. A compound as claimed in claim 74, wherein the substituent Y is in the 5- or 6-position.

76. A compound as claimed in claim 75, wherein m is 2.

77. A compound as claimed in claim 75, wherein n is 3.

78. A compound as claimed in claim 75, wherein p is 1.

79. A pharmaceutical composition, which comprises a compound as claimed in claim 66, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier therefor.

80. An antipsychotic composition which comprises a compound as claimed in claim 66, in an amount sufficient to produce an antipsychotic effect, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier therefor.

81. A method of treating psychoses, which comprises administering to a mammal a psychoses-treating effective amount of a compound as claimed in claim 66.

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82. An analgesic composition which comprises a compound as claimed in claim 66,  
in an amount sufficient to produce a pain-relieving effect, and a pharmaceutically acceptable  
carrier therefor.

83. A method of alleviating pain, which comprises administering to a mammal a  
pain-relieving effective amount of a compound as claimed in claim 66.

84. The compound of claim 66, wherein said pharmaceutically acceptable acid  
addition salt is selected from the group consisting of salts of mineral acids, salts of monobasic  
carboxylic acids, salts of dibasic carboxylic acids, and salts of tribasic carboxylic acids.

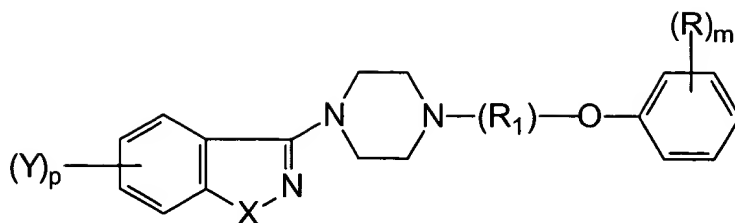
85. The compound of claim 84, wherein said pharmaceutically acceptable acid  
addition salt is selected from the group consisting of salts of hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid,  
nitric acid, acetic acid, propionic acid, maleic acid, fumaric acid, carboxysuccinic acid, and citric  
acid.

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86. A pharmaceutical composition, which comprises a compound of the formula

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wherein

X is -O-, -S-, -NH-, or -N(R<sub>2</sub>);

R<sub>2</sub> is selected from the group consisting of lower alkyl, aryl lower alkyl, aryl, (C<sub>3</sub>-

C<sub>10</sub>)cycloalkyl, aroyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>11</sub>)alkanoyl, and phenylsulfonyl groups;

aryl is defined hereinafter;

p is 1 or 2;

Y is hydrogen, lower alkyl, hydroxy, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, lower alkoxy,

trifluoromethyl, nitro, or amino, when p is 1;

Y is lower alkoxy, hydroxy, or halogen when p is 2 and X is -O-;

(R<sub>1</sub>) is

-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH=CH-CH<sub>2</sub>-;

-CH<sub>2</sub>-C≡C-CH<sub>2</sub>-;

-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH=CH-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-;

-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH=CH-CH<sub>2</sub>-

-CH<sub>2</sub>-C≡C-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-, or

-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-C≡C-CH<sub>2</sub>-

the -CH=CH- bond being cis or trans;

R is hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, hydroxyl, carboxyl, chlorine, fluorine,

bromine, iodine, amino, lower mono or dialkylamino, nitro, lower alkyl

thio, trifluoromethoxy, cyano, acylamino, trifluoromethyl, trifluoroacetyl,

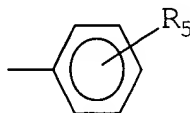
aminocarbonyl, dialkylaminocarbonyl, formyl,

-C(=O)-alkyl, -C(=O)-O-alkyl, -C(=O)-aryl, -C(=O)-heteroaryl,

-CH(OR<sub>7</sub>)-alkyl, -C(=W)-alkyl, -C(=W)-aryl, or -C(=W)-heteroaryl;

where alkyl is lower alkyl;

aryl is phenyl or

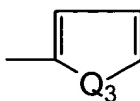


where R<sub>5</sub> is hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, hydroxy, chlorine, fluorine, bromine,

iodine, lower monoalkylamino, lower dialkylamino, nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl,

trifluoromethoxy;

heteroaryl is



where  $Q_3$  is -O-, -S-, -NH-, or -CH=N-;

W is  $CH_2$  or  $CHR_8$  or  $N-R_9$ ;

$R_7$  is hydrogen, lower alkyl, or acyl;

$R_8$  is lower alkyl;

$R_9$  is hydroxy, lower alkoxy, or -NHR<sub>10</sub>; and

$R_{10}$  is hydrogen, lower alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> acyl, aryl,

-C(=O)-aryl, or -C(=O)-heteroaryl,

where aryl and heteroaryl are as defined above; and

m is 1, 2, or 3;

with the exclusion of compounds wherein X is O or S, Y is hydrogen, and R is hydrogen,

C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkoxy, or -COOR<sub>23</sub>,

where R<sub>23</sub> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl;

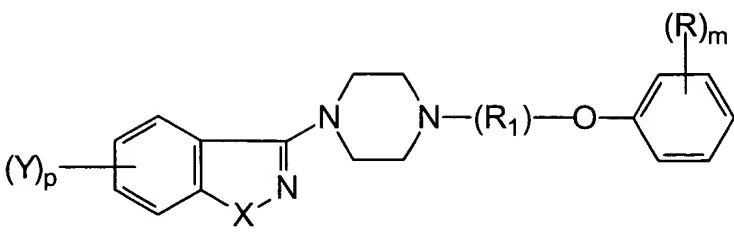
all geometric, optical and stereoisomers thereof, or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid

addition salt thereof, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier therefor.

87. A pharmaceutical composition, which comprises a compound of the formula

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wherein

X is -O-, -S-, -NH-, or -N(R<sub>2</sub>);

R<sub>2</sub> is selected from the group consisting of lower alkyl, aryl lower alkyl, aryl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)cycloalkyl, aroyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>11</sub>)alkanoyl, and phenylsulfonyl groups;

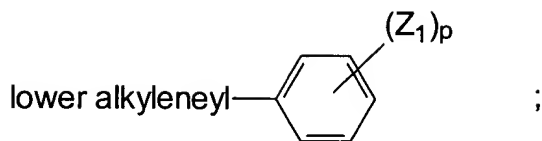
aryl is defined hereinafter;

p is 1 or 2;

Y is hydrogen, lower alkyl, hydroxy, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, lower alkoxy, trifluoromethyl, nitro, or amino, when p is 1;

Y is lower alkoxy, hydroxy, or halogen when p is 2 and X is -O-;

(R<sub>1</sub>) is R<sub>20</sub> or R<sub>21</sub> in which one or more carbon atoms of R<sub>20</sub> or R<sub>21</sub> are substituted by at least one C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> linear alkyl group, phenyl group or



where  $\text{Z}_1$  is lower alkyl, -OH, lower alkoxy, -CF<sub>3</sub>, -NO<sub>2</sub>, -NH<sub>2</sub> or halogen;

$\text{R}_{20}$  is  $-(\text{CH}_2)_n-$ , where n is 2, 3, 4 or 5;

$\text{R}_{21}$  is

$-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2-$ ,

$-\text{CH}_2-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-\text{CH}_2-$ ,

$-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-$ ,

$-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2-$ ,

$-\text{CH}_2-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-$ , or

$-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-\text{CH}_2-$ ,

the -CH=CH- bond being cis or trans;

$\text{R}$  is hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, hydroxyl, carboxyl, chlorine, fluorine, bromine,

iodine, amino, lower mono or dialkylamino, nitro, lower alkyl thio,

trifluoromethoxy, cyano, acylamino, trifluoromethyl, trifluoroacetyl,

aminocarbonyl, monoalkylaminocarbonyl, dialkylaminocarbonyl, formyl,

$-\text{C}(=\text{O})-\text{alkyl}$ ,  $-\text{C}(=\text{O})-\text{O}-\text{alkyl}$ ,  $-\text{C}(=\text{O})-\text{aryl}$ ,  $-\text{C}(=\text{O})-\text{heteroaryl}$ ,

$-\text{CH}(\text{OR}_7)-\text{alkyl}$ ,  $-\text{C}(=\text{W})-\text{alkyl}$ ,  $-\text{C}(=\text{W})-\text{aryl}$ , or  $-\text{C}(=\text{W})-\text{heteroaryl}$ ;

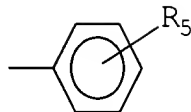
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where alkyl is lower alkyl;

aryl is phenyl or

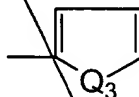


where  $R_5$  is hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, hydroxy, chlorine, fluorine, bromine,

iodine, lower monoalkylamino, lower dialkylamino, nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl,

trifluoromethoxy;

heteroaryl is



where  $Q_3$  is -O-, -S-, -NH-, or -CH=N-;

W is  $CH_2$  or  $CHR_8$  or  $N-R_9$ ;

$R_7$  is hydrogen, lower alkyl, or acyl;

$R_8$  is lower alkyl;

$R_9$  is hydroxy, lower alkoxy, or -NHR<sub>10</sub>; and

$R_{10}$  is hydrogen, lower alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> acyl, aryl,

-C(=O)-aryl, or -C(=O)-heteroaryl,

where aryl and heteroaryl are as defined above; and

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m is 1, 2, or 3;

with the exclusion of compounds wherein X is O or S, Y is hydrogen, and R is hydrogen,

C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkoxy, or -COOR<sub>23</sub>

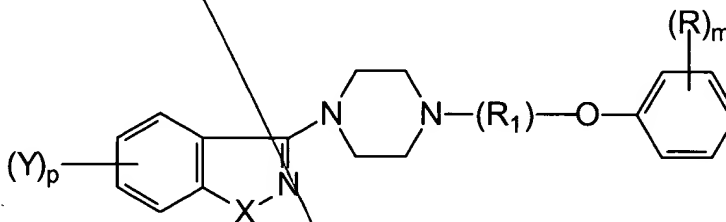
where R<sub>23</sub> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl;

with the exclusion of compounds wherein X is -S-, R<sub>1</sub> is R<sub>20</sub>, R is H, and m=1;

all geometric, optical and stereoisomers thereof, or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid

addition salt thereof, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier therefor.

88. An antipsychotic composition, which comprises a compound of the formula



wherein

X is -O-, -S-, -NH-, or -N(R<sub>2</sub>);

R<sub>2</sub> is selected from the group consisting of lower alkyl, aryl lower alkyl, aryl, (C<sub>3</sub>-

C<sub>10</sub>)cycloalkyl, aroyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>11</sub>)alkanoyl, and phenylsulfonyl groups;

aryl is defined hereinafter;

p is 1 or 2;

Y is hydrogen, lower alkyl, hydroxy, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, lower alkoxy,

trifluoromethyl, nitro, or amino, when p is 1;

Y is lower alkoxy, hydroxy, or halogen when p is 2 and X is -O-;

(R<sub>1</sub>) is

-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH=CH-CH<sub>2</sub>-;

-CH<sub>2</sub>-C≡C-CH<sub>2</sub>-;

-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH=CH-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-;

-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH=CH-CH<sub>2</sub>-;

-CH<sub>2</sub>-C≡C-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-; or

-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-C≡C-CH<sub>2</sub>-;

the -CH=CH- bond being cis or trans;

R is hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, hydroxyl, carboxyl, chlorine, fluorine,

bromine, iodine, amino, lower mono or dialkylamino, nitro, lower alkyl

thio, trifluoromethoxy, cyano, acylamino, trifluoromethyl, trifluoroacetyl,

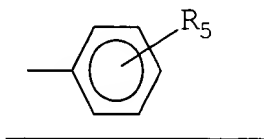
aminocarbonyl, dialkylaminocarbonyl, formyl,

-C(=O)-alkyl, -C(=O)-O-alkyl, -C(=O)-aryl, -C(=O)-heteroaryl,

-CH(OR<sub>7</sub>)-alkyl, -C(=W)-alkyl, -C(=W)-aryl, or -C(=W)-heteroaryl;

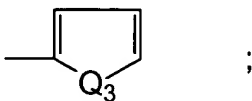
where alkyl is lower alkyl;

aryl is phenyl or



where  $R_5$  is hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, hydroxy, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, lower monoalkylamino, lower dialkylamino, nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethoxy;

heteroaryl is



where  $Q_3$  is -O-, -S-, -NH-, or -CH=N-;

$W$  is  $CH_2$  or  $CHR_8$  or  $N-R_9$ ;

$R_7$  is hydrogen, lower alkyl, or acyl;

$R_8$  is lower alkyl;

$R_9$  is hydroxy, lower alkoxy, or -NHR<sub>10</sub>; and

$R_{10}$  is hydrogen, lower alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> acyl, aryl,

-C(=O)-aryl, or -C(=O)-heteroaryl,

where aryl and heteroaryl are as defined above; and

$m$  is 1, 2, or 3;

with the exclusion of compounds wherein  $X$  is O or S,  $Y$  is hydrogen, and  $R$  is hydrogen,

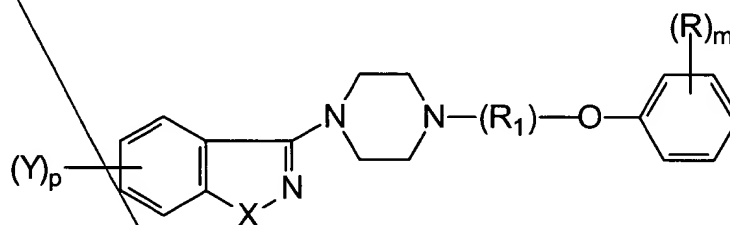
C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkoxy, or -COOR<sub>23</sub>

where  $R_{23}$  is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl;

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all geometric, optical and stereoisomers thereof, or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof, in an amount sufficient to produce an antipsychotic effect, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier therefor.

89. An antipsychotic composition, which comprises a compound of the formula



wherein

X is -O-, -S-, -NH-, or -N(R<sub>2</sub>);

R<sub>2</sub> is selected from the group consisting of lower alkyl, aryl lower alkyl, aryl, (C<sub>3</sub>-

C<sub>10</sub>)cycloalkyl, aroyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>11</sub>)alkanoyl, and phenylsulfonyl groups;

aryl is defined hereinafter;

p is 1 or 2;

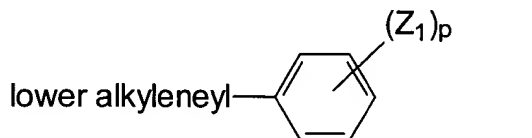
Y is hydrogen, lower alkyl, hydroxy, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, lower alkoxy,

trifluoromethyl, nitro, or amino, when p is 1;

Y is lower alkoxy, hydroxy, or halogen when p is 2 and X is -O-;

(R<sub>1</sub>) is R<sub>20</sub> or R<sub>21</sub> in which one or more carbon atoms of R<sub>20</sub> or R<sub>21</sub> are substituted by at

least one C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> linear alkyl group, phenyl group or



where Z<sub>1</sub> is lower alkyl, -OH, lower alkoxy, -CF<sub>3</sub>, -NO<sub>2</sub>, -NH<sub>2</sub> or halogen;

R<sub>20</sub> is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>-, where n is 2, 3, 4 or 5;

R<sub>21</sub> is

-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH=CH-CH<sub>2</sub>-,

-CH<sub>2</sub>-C≡C-CH<sub>2</sub>-,

-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH=CH-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-,

-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH=CH-CH<sub>2</sub>-,

-CH<sub>2</sub>-C≡C-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-, or

-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-C≡C-CH<sub>2</sub>-,

the -CH=CH- bond being cis or trans;

R is hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, hydroxyl, carboxyl, chlorine, fluorine, bromine,

iodine, amino, lower mono or dialkylamino, nitro, lower alkyl thio,

trifluoromethoxy, cyano, acylamino, trifluoromethyl, trifluoroacetyl,

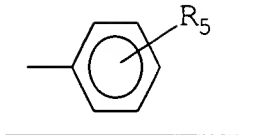
aminocarbonyl, monoalkylaminocarbonyl, dialkylaminocarbonyl, formyl,

-C(=O)-alkyl, -C(=O)-O-alkyl, -C(=O)-aryl, -C(=O)-heteroaryl,

-CH(OR<sub>7</sub>)-alkyl, -C(=W)-alkyl, -C(=W)-aryl, or -C(=W)-heteroaryl;

where alkyl is lower alkyl;

aryl is phenyl or

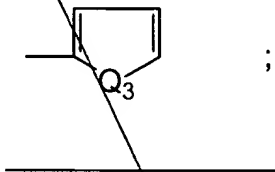


where  $R_5$  is hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, hydroxy, chlorine, fluorine, bromine,

iodine, lower monoalkylamino, lower dialkylamino, nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl,

trifluoromethoxy;

heteroaryl is



where  $Q_3$  is -O-, -S-, -NH-, or -CH=N-;

W is  $CH_2$  or  $CHR_8$  or  $N-R_9$ ;

$R_7$  is hydrogen, lower alkyl, or acyl;

$R_8$  is lower alkyl;

$R_9$  is hydroxy, lower alkoxy, or -NHR<sub>10</sub>; and

$R_{10}$  is hydrogen, lower alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_3$  acyl, aryl,

-C(=O)-aryl, or -C(=O)-heteroaryl,

where aryl and heteroaryl are as defined above; and

m is 1, 2, or 3;

with the exclusion of compounds wherein X is O or S, Y is hydrogen, and R is hydrogen,

C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkoxy, or -COOR<sub>23</sub>

where R<sub>23</sub> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl;

with the exclusion of compounds wherein X is -S-, R<sub>1</sub> is R<sub>20</sub>, R is H, and m=1;

all geometric, optical and stereoisomers thereof, or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid

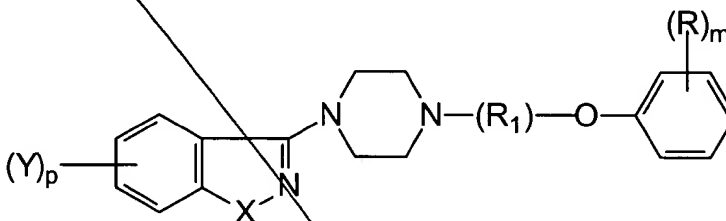
addition salt thereof, in an amount sufficient to produce an antipsychotic effect,

and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier therefor.

90. A method of treating psychoses, which comprises administering to a mammal a psychoses-treating effective amount of a composition as claimed in claim 88.

91. A method of treating psychoses, which comprises administering to a mammal a psychoses-treating effective amount of a composition as claimed in claim 89.

92. An analgesic composition, which comprises a compound of the formula



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wherein

X is -O-, -S-, -NH-, or -N(R<sub>2</sub>);

R<sub>2</sub> is selected from the group consisting of lower alkyl, aryl lower alkyl, aryl, (C<sub>3</sub>-

C<sub>10</sub>)cycloalkyl, aroyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>11</sub>)alkanoyl, and phenylsulfonyl groups;

aryl is defined hereinafter;

p is 1 or 2;

Y is hydrogen, lower alkyl, hydroxy, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, lower alkoxy,

trifluoromethyl, nitro, or amino, when p is 1;

Y is lower alkoxy, hydroxy, or halogen when p is 2 and X is -O-;

(R<sub>1</sub>) is

-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH=CH-CH<sub>2</sub>-;

-CH<sub>2</sub>-C≡C-CH<sub>2</sub>-;

-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH=CH-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-;

-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH=CH-CH<sub>2</sub>-;

-CH<sub>2</sub>-C≡C-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-; or

-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-C≡C-CH<sub>2</sub>-;

the -CH=CH- bond being cis or trans;

R is hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, hydroxyl, carboxyl, chlorine, fluorine,

bromine, iodine, amino, lower mono or dialkylamino, nitro, lower alkyl

thio, trifluoromethoxy, cyano, acylamino, trifluoromethyl, trifluoroacetyl,

aminocarbonyl, dialkylaminocarbonyl, formyl,

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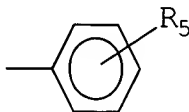
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-C(=O)-alkyl, -C(=O)-O-alkyl, -C(=O)-aryl, -C(=O)-heteroaryl,

-CH(OR<sub>7</sub>)-alkyl, -C(=W)-alkyl, -C(=W)-aryl, or -C(=W)-heteroaryl;

where alkyl is lower alkyl;

aryl is phenyl or

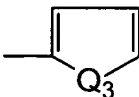


where R<sub>5</sub> is hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, hydroxy, chlorine, fluorine, bromine,

iodine, lower monoalkylamino, lower dialkylamino, nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl,

trifluoromethoxy;

heteroaryl is



where Q<sub>3</sub> is -O-, -S-, -NH-, or -CH=N-;

W is CH<sub>2</sub> or CHR<sub>8</sub> or N-R<sub>9</sub>;

R<sub>7</sub> is hydrogen, lower alkyl, or acyl;

R<sub>8</sub> is lower alkyl;

R<sub>9</sub> is hydroxy, lower alkoxy, or -NHR<sub>10</sub>; and

R<sub>10</sub> is hydrogen, lower alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> acyl, aryl,

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-C(=O)-aryl, or -C(=O)-heteroaryl,

where aryl and heteroaryl are as defined above; and

m is 1, 2, or 3;

with the exclusion of compounds wherein X is O or S, Y is hydrogen, and R is hydrogen,

C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkoxy, or -COOR<sub>23</sub>

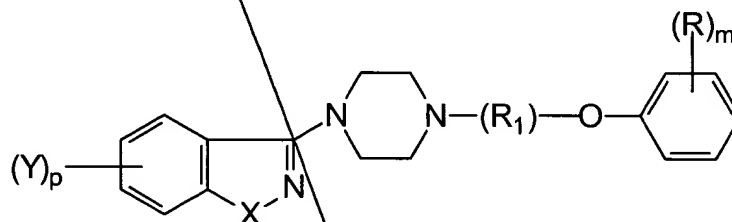
where R<sub>23</sub> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl;

all geometric, optical and stereoisomers thereof, or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid

addition salt thereof, in an amount sufficient to produce a pain-relieving effect,

and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier therefor.

93. An analgesic composition, which comprises a compound of the formula



wherein

X is -O-, -S-, -NH-, or -N(R<sub>2</sub>);

R<sub>2</sub> is selected from the group consisting of lower alkyl, aryl lower alkyl, aryl, (C<sub>3</sub>-

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C<sub>10</sub>)cycloalkyl, aroyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>11</sub>)alkanoyl, and phenylsulfonyl groups;

aryl is defined hereinafter;

p is 1 or 2;

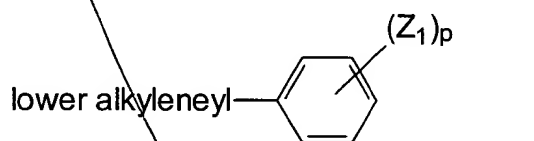
Y is hydrogen, lower alkyl, hydroxy, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, lower alkoxy,

trifluoromethyl, nitro, or amino, when p is 1;

Y is lower alkoxy, hydroxy, or halogen when p is 2 and X is -O-;

(R<sub>1</sub>) is R<sub>20</sub> or R<sub>21</sub> in which one or more carbon atoms of R<sub>20</sub> or R<sub>21</sub> are substituted by at

least one C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> linear alkyl group, phenyl group or



where Z<sub>1</sub> is lower alkyl, -OH, lower alkoxy, -CF<sub>3</sub>, -NO<sub>2</sub>, -NH<sub>2</sub> or halogen;

R<sub>20</sub> is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>-, where n is 2, 3, 4 or 5;

R<sub>21</sub> is

-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH=CH-CH<sub>2</sub>-;

-CH<sub>2</sub>-C≡C-CH<sub>2</sub>-;

-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH=CH-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-;

-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH=CH-CH<sub>2</sub>-;

-CH<sub>2</sub>-C≡C-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-; or

-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-C≡C-CH<sub>2</sub>-;

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the -CH=CH- bond being cis or trans;

R is hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, hydroxyl, carboxyl, chlorine, fluorine, bromine,

iodine, amino, lower mono or dialkylamino, nitro, lower alkyl thio,

trifluoromethoxy, cyano, acylamino, trifluoromethyl, trifluoroacetyl,

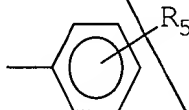
aminocarbonyl, monoalkylaminocarbonyl, dialkylaminocarbonyl, formyl,

-C(=O)-alkyl, -C(=O)-O-alkyl, -C(=O)-aryl, -C(=O)-heteroaryl,

-CH(OR<sub>7</sub>)-alkyl, -C(=W)-alkyl, -C(=W)-aryl, or -C(=W)-heteroaryl;

where alkyl is lower alkyl,

aryl is phenyl or

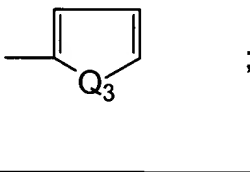


where R<sub>5</sub> is hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, hydroxy, chlorine, fluorine, bromine,

iodine, lower monoalkylamino, lower dialkylamino, nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl,

trifluoromethoxy;

heteroaryl is



where Q<sub>3</sub> is -O-, -S-, -NH-, or -CH=N-;

W is CH<sub>2</sub> or CHR<sub>8</sub> or N-R<sub>9</sub>;

Q4  
Sub  
C12

R<sub>7</sub> is hydrogen, lower alkyl, or acyl;

R<sub>8</sub> is lower alkyl;

R<sub>9</sub> is hydroxy, lower alkoxy, or -NHR<sub>10</sub>; and

R<sub>10</sub> is hydrogen, lower alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> acyl, aryl,

-C(=O)-aryl, or -C(=O)-heteroaryl,

where aryl and heteroaryl are as defined above; and

m is 1, 2, or 3;

with the exclusion of compounds wherein X is O or S, Y is hydrogen, and R is hydrogen,

C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkoxy, or -COOR<sub>23</sub>

where R<sub>23</sub> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl;

with the exclusion of compounds wherein X is -S-, R<sub>1</sub> is R<sub>20</sub>, R is H, and m=1;

all geometric, optical and stereoisomers thereof, or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid

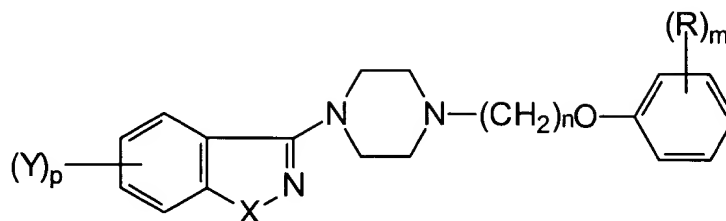
addition salt thereof, in an amount sufficient to produce a pain-relieving effect,

and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier therefor.

94. A method of alleviating pain, which comprises administering to a mammal a pain-relieving effective amount of a composition as claimed in claim 92.

95. A method of alleviating pain, which comprises administering to a mammal a pain-relieving effective amount of a composition as claimed in claim 93.

96. A compound of the formula



wherein

$X$  is -O-, -S-, -NH-, or -N( $R_2$ );

$R_2$  is selected from the group consisting of lower alkyl, aryl lower alkyl, aryl, ( $C_3$ -

$C_{10}$ )cycloalkyl, aroyl, ( $C_2$ - $C_{11}$ )alkanoyl, and phenylsulfonyl groups;

aryl is as defined hereinafter;

$p$  is 1 or 2;

$Y$  is hydrogen, lower alkyl, hydroxy, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, lower alkoxy,

trifluoromethyl, nitro, or amino, when  $p$  is 1;

$Y$  is lower alkoxy, hydroxy, or halogen when  $p$  is 2 and  $X$  is -O-;

$n$  is 2, 3, 4 or 5;

$R$  is hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, hydroxyl, carboxyl, chlorine, fluorine,

bromine, iodine, amino, lower mono or dialkylamino, nitro, lower alkyl thio,

trifluoromethoxy, cyano, acylamino, trifluoromethyl, trifluoroacetyl,

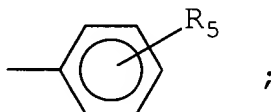
aminocarbonyl, dialkylaminocarbonyl, formyl, -C(=O)-alkyl, -C(=O)-O-alkyl,

-C(=O)-aryl, -C(=O)-heteroaryl, or -CH(OR<sub>7</sub>)-alkyl; -C(=W)-alkyl,

-C(=W)-aryl, or -C(=W)-heteroaryl;

alkyl is lower alkyl;

aryl is phenyl or

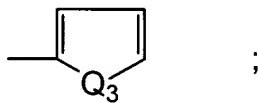


where R<sub>5</sub> is hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, hydroxy, chlorine, fluorine, bromine,

iodine, lower monoalkylamino, lower dialkylamino, nitro, cyano,

trifluoromethyl, or trifluoromethoxy;

heteroaryl is



Q<sub>3</sub> is -O-, -S-, -NH-, or -CH=N-;

W is CH<sub>2</sub> or CHR<sub>8</sub> or N-R<sub>9</sub>;

R<sub>7</sub> is hydrogen, lower alkyl, or acyl;

R<sub>8</sub> is lower alkyl;

R<sub>9</sub> is hydroxy, lower alkoxy, or -NHR<sub>10</sub>; and



R<sub>10</sub> is hydrogen, lower alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> acyl, aryl,

-C(=O)-aryl or -C(=O)-heteroaryl,

where aryl and heteroaryl are as defined above; and

m is 1, 2, or 3;

with the proviso that at least one R is selected from the group consisting of

dialkylaminocarbonyl, formyl, -C(=W)-alkyl, -C(=W)-aryl, and

-C(=W)-heteroaryl;

with the exclusion of compounds wherein X is O or S, Y is hydrogen, and R is hydrogen,

C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkoxy, or -COOR<sub>23</sub>

where R<sub>23</sub> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl;

with the exclusion of compounds wherein X is -S-, R is H, and m=1;

all geometric, optical and stereoisomers thereof, or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid  
addition salt thereof.

97. A compound as claimed in claim 96, wherein X is -O-, -S-, or -NH-.

98. A compound as claimed in claim 96, wherein Y is hydrogen, chlorine, bromine, or  
fluorine.

99. A compound as claimed in claim 96, wherein n is 2, 3, or 4.

100. A compound as claimed in claim 96, wherein X is -O-.

101. A compound as claimed in claim 96, wherein X is -S-.

102. A compound as claimed in claim 96, wherein X is -NH-.

103. A compound as claimed in claim 96, wherein X is -N(R<sub>2</sub>).

104. A compound as claimed in claim 96, wherein X is -O-, -S-, or -NH-; Y is H, Cl, F, -CF<sub>3</sub>; R is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> alkoxy, -OH, Cl, F, Br, I, acyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> monoalkylamino, acylamino, -NO<sub>2</sub>-, -OCF<sub>3</sub>-, -CF<sub>3</sub>; and n is 2, 3, or 4.

105. A compound as claimed in claim 104, wherein the substituent Y is in the 5- or 6-  
position.

106. A compound as claimed in claim 105, wherein m is 2.

107. A compound as claimed in claim 105, wherein n is 3.

108. A compound as claimed in claim 105, wherein p is 1.

109. A pharmaceutical composition, which comprises a compound as claimed in claim 96, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier therefor.

110. An antipsychotic composition which comprises a compound as claimed in claim 96, in an amount sufficient to produce an antipsychotic effect, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier therefor.

111. A method of treating psychoses, which comprises administering to a mammal a psychoses-treating effective amount of a compound as claimed in claim 96.

112. An analgesic composition which comprises a compound as claimed in claim 96, in an amount sufficient to produce a pain-relieving effect, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier therefor.

113. A method of alleviating pain, which comprises administering to a mammal a pain-relieving effective amount of a compound as claimed in claim 96.

114. The compound of claim 96, wherein said pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt is selected from the group consisting of salts of mineral acids, salts of monobasic carboxylic acids, salts of dibasic carboxylic acids, and salts of tribasic carboxylic acids.

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